

## FORM B - BUILDING

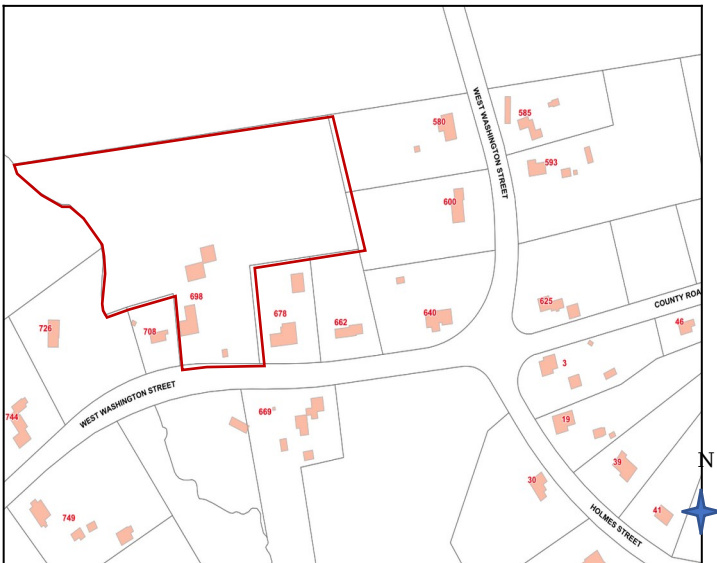
**Date** (*month / year*): June 2018

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL  
COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

### Photograph



### Locus Map



**Recorded by:** Lara Kritzer, JM Goldson  
community preservation + planning

**Organization:** Hanson Historical Commission

Assessor's Number      USGS Quad      Area(s)      Form  
Number

75-0-18-0	Hanover		HNS.265
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**Town/City:** Hanson

**Place:** *(neighborhood or village):*

**Address:** 698 West Washington Street

**Historic Name:** John and Hannah Hatch  
House

**Uses:** Present: Multiple Houses  
Residential  
Original: Single-Family Residential

**Date of Construction:** ca. 1763

**Source:** White's History, Plan 2 No. 24

**Style/Form:** Colonial/Cape

**Architect/Builder:** Unknown

**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Stone

Wall/Trim: Wood Shingle/Wood

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:**

Farmstand near street, two-story Garrison style house with garage to north of house, and two-story barn to northeast of house Garage

**Major Alterations** *(with dates):* Shed dormer on south roof slope, open wood deck and stairs on east façade, two one-story additions to north facade

**Condition:** Fair

**Moved:** no ☒      **yes** ☐      **Date:**

**Acreage:** 5.54 Acres

**Setting:** Located on one of Hanson's main thoroughfares in an area of predominantly single-family homes ranging from early eighteenth century farmhouses to late twentieth century suburban development on large lots which includes grass lawns and numerous mature trees, bushes, and other vegetation.

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☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

*Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*

The one-and-a-half story Cape style house has an unusually wide gable façade below a large asphalt-shingled roof. A large shed dormer is centered across the middle of the south façade and two one-story additions extend north from the north façade. The house is wood shingle sided with wood trim that includes narrow projecting eaves over cornice boards on the gable facades and a band of wood molding surrounding the wide gable-end pediments with box style returns at the corners. The majority of the double hung windows are now one-over-one vinyl replacement windows. The stump of a narrow chimney is located just below the roof in the center of the south façade and a second, short chimney is located at the west end of the roof's north slope.

The house sits in the southwest corner of the property and faces south towards the street. The wide gable façade is symmetrical with two double hung windows centered on each side around the wide entrance at the middle of the façade. The door is an unusually wide, solid wood paneled door behind a metal storm door which may be original to the house. Wide fluted pilasters are located to either side of the door, ending in wide capitals surrounding a six-pane transom window set just above the roof and below the cornice board. The door opens onto a wide wood deck with low wood railings and round balusters on either side of the landing and stairs. The shed dormer extends from the roof ridge to the south façade and is has three double hung windows across its south façade which are centered over the entrance. The dormer has narrow projecting eaves that extend out slightly over each façade. Wood shutters surround all of the windows on the south façade.

The west gable-end has a rectangular wooden vent at the top of the gable-end over the two double hung windows at the center of the pediment, and two more vents located to either side of the windows. Two double hung windows are located on the first floor at either end of the façade. On the east façade, the vents are located in the same locations surrounding the pediment, but a large sliding door replaces the windows at the center of the gable-end. The door opens onto a wood deck surrounding by wood lattice railings with an open wood staircase running across its south façade. The first floor windows match those found on the east façade of the house. To the north of the house, a cross-gable roofed, one-story addition with the same wood trim and wood shingle siding extends north from the house. This addition is only visible from the east and has a side entrance behind a metal storm door to the left of a pair of double hung windows with shutters. A slightly lower one-story addition is also centered on this addition's north façade with a large picture window flanked by narrow double hung windows and shutters on its east façade.

Three additional structures are also located on this property. To the north of the house, a long garrison style, gable roofed building faces south with either a solid wood board or brick first floor and a wood shingle sided second story. Three windows are located across its second floor including a small double hung window in its left corner, a pair of double hung windows at its center, and a large divided light picture window surrounded by smaller double hung windows to the right. A metal overhead garage door is located in an arched opening at the center of the first floor with pairs of larger double hung windows on either side. All of the windows on the south façade of this building are surrounded by wood shutters. Two narrow double hung windows are located on each floor of its east façade. To the northeast of this building is a two-story wood shingled barn with a wood board barn door at the center of its south façade. A large, rectangular fixed window is positioned above the door and a smaller double hung window is located on either side of the painted wood shingled south façade. To the

*Continuation sheet 3*

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southeast of the house, a small, one-story farmstand building sits close to the road. The building has an uneven gable roof with a short, sharply pitched south roof slope overhanging the south façade and a long, shallow north slope over the building. A solid wood door and large four-pane window are located on its south façade. Two-pane casement windows with shutters and window boxes are located to either side.

The original house is part of "The Blueberry Farm," a pick-your-own fruit facility and working farm. The asphalt driveway to the east of the house has two curb cuts with a railroad tie framed median that includes plantings and a sign advertising the farm and its hours. The farmstand is located to the east of the driveway, which extends north to the Garrison style building and has a paved parking area along the east façade of the north additions to the house. Even rows of blueberry bushes cover the east half of the site, while the area surrounding the house has an open grass lawn with a few mature trees and a hedge along the west property line. The house is surrounded by mature evergreen bushes along its east and south facades.

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE:

*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*

According to White's History of Hanson, this house was built in 1763 by John Hatch and is one of the oldest surviving houses in Hanson. John Hatch (b. 1715) was born in Pembroke to John and Hannah Hatch. He married Deborah Allen of Bridgewater in 1758 and presumably built 698 West Washington Street for his new family. It is not clear how long the Hatches lived in the home, but they appear to have owned the property into the early 1800s, when the house was sold to Captain Nathaniel Collamore. Capt. Nathaniel Collamore (1789-1865), was living in the house by the early 1800s and operated a store and post office from a ca. 1811 house located to the southeast of the present home. In 1813, Nathaniel married Mary Wales of Bridgewater and the family continued to live here for many years, with N. Collamore shown as the owner of the property on the 1830 Smith Plan. By 1856 the property is shown as being owned by F.W. Bourne. Francis Wood Bourne (1796-1869) was a farmer who was married to Jannett Thompson and is responsible, along with his son Frank Bourne (1827-1915), for moving the store/post office building to its present location at 775 West Washington Street in 1849. Frank Bourne was also a farmer.

In 1894, Frank Bourne sold the house to Joseph Bartlett White, writer of White's History of Hanson.<sup>1</sup> Joseph Bartlett White (1867-1937) had grown up across the street at 775 West Washington Street where his father, Joseph White Jr., had established a horse farm and carriage manufacturing business. Joseph B. married Annie W. Bates in 1892 and the couple moved here shortly thereafter while Joseph B. worked next door as a horse and carriage dealer. White sold the house in 1907 to Alice and Robert Elliott. Robert Elliott (1846-1908) was an insurance salesman who died suddenly the following year. Alice sold the house after his death to Charles and Sarah Brown.<sup>2</sup> Charles Brown worked as a collector in the city offices but the couple only remained here until 1911, when they sold the house to George and Cora Taylor.<sup>3</sup> The Taylors also only lived here briefly and sold the house to Grace Hicks in 1913. Grace Wires Hicks and her husband, Herbert Hicks, ran a farm on the property into the 1920s. Grace died in 1921 and Herbert Hicks inherited the property. The 1930 U.S. Census shows Herbert as still living on the farm as a retiree. In 1939, Herbert sold the property to the Whitman Savings Bank, which turned around that same year and sold the property to Fred S. and Nellie (DeMont) Murray.<sup>4</sup> The Murrays had moved to Hanson from Jamaica Plain, where Fred had worked as a chauffeur. The house remained in the Murray family through the 1970s, passing to Fred and Nellie's son, Richard, and then to their grandson, also Frederick, and his wife Rita in 1974.<sup>5</sup> In 1980, the Murrays sold the house to Walter J. Hamton, who transferred it

<sup>1</sup> Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 679, Page 402

<sup>2</sup> Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1007, Page 293

<sup>3</sup> Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1101, Page 498

<sup>4</sup> Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1774, Page 304

<sup>5</sup> Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 3986, Page 479

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the following year to Stephen and Dianne Francis and David and Joan Dowd. In 1985, the Francis and Dowd families sold the property to current owners John and Patricia Concrec.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 7374, Page 108

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### National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☒ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ **A** ☐ **B** ☒ **C** ☐ **D**Criteria Considerations: ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G**Statement of Significance by Lara Kritzer

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The ca. 1763 Cape style house is eligible for individual listing on the National Register under Criteria A for its association with the early settlement of Plymouth County and Massachusetts as well as the development of Hanson as a separate town. The house believed to be the oldest surviving building in Hanson and is also eligible under Criteria C as it has survived in its original location with both its setting and original architectural character intact despite over two centuries of use. While the house has been altered over time, it has retained its distinctive architectural character and is an example of late eighteenth century construction which illustrates how the homes were often expanded and adapted over time to meet the changing needs of their residents. Additional information on the building's interior will also be needed for the Massachusetts Historical Commission to substantiate its National Register eligibility.